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EAST AND WEST.

FORECAST OF FUTURE RACIAL CONFLICT.

JAPAN'S POSITION.

In an article in *The Times* Mr. S. S. McClure, founder, and for years proprietor of *McClure's Magazine*, writes with much frankness of the interests and needs of West and East. He sees the millions of the Far East involved in a desperate struggle to live in overcrowded lands; while separated from them by the Pacific—the vast stretches of America and Australia invite population, yet forbid Asiatic immigration. In this he believes to be involved the certainty of future racial conflict on a Continental scale. That certainty involves, too, in his belief, a close identity of interests between the United States and Great Britain, and makes any thought of serious naval rivalry between them ridiculous. In the course of his remarks, he says:—

The policies of Japan are determined, however, by the most fundamental force in Nature—that is, a struggle to make a living. Japan is the poorest in natural resources of any of the Great Powers. No nation in the world needs emigration as much as Japan does, and for the Japanese there is no part of the world so desirable as North America.

If we pass into China we find the conditions in regard to the land almost identical with those in Japan, a people unable to utilise their coal and iron. The total production of coal and iron in China in one year would not meet the needs of the United States for coal and iron for one week. Across the Pacific from these two countries exist the most desirable lands in the world, composed of North and South America and Australia, with an area of 30 million square miles sparsely settled. Under these conditions what would an American or an Englishman do if he were Japanese? He would probably secure an army and navy so powerful that he would be able to impose his will on the adjoining continent and secure the fundamental resources in coal and iron that he lacks, and that is just what Japan is doing, quite naturally and quite justly. The Japanese are fundamentally justified in their demands for more of the earth's territory.

RACE ISOLATION.
Opposed to the Japanese views are equally strong forces in North and South America and Australia, more especially the United States, Canada, and Australia. Here we find the most uncompromising refusal to permit Japanese immigration. In a letter from the Governor of California to the Secretary of State in Washington, Governor Stephens said on June 19th, 1920:—"This determination is based fundamentally upon the ethnological impossibility of assimilating the Japanese people, and the consequential alternative of increasing a population whose very race isolation must be fraught with the gravest consequences. California stands as an outpost on the western edge of Occidental civilisation." This may be said to express the general opinion of the United States.

Japan's position, on the other hand, is clearly stated in an interview that I had with Mr. Tokutomi, in June, 1917, in which he put the whole Japanese demand in a nutshell as follows:—"Japan has nothing to demand from the world, except that she be given an equal treatment among European and American countries, that the Japanese should be admitted into the circle of mutual friendship, and not be treated as an inferior race on account of religious and racial difference."

Thus we have a struggle in which each side is absolutely right. Hegel said that the real tragedy of life is not the struggle between right and wrong, but the struggle between right and right. Naturally, this situation causes great irritation in Japan, and likewise causes anxiety in the United States, and the antagonism is based upon the most fundamental forces of human nature—the struggle to live on the one hand and the struggle to preserve racial purity on the other hand.

LAND HUNGER.
The struggle for land has caused innumerable wars in Europe for hundreds of years. The coming struggle for land will be on the scale of continents and hemispheres. The situation on the Pacific is sufficient explanation for the great navies of the United States and Japan but there is another struggle between the people of Asia, a struggle looming in the future which will include also the people of Africa against the dominance of the white race. In this struggle the British Empire will bear the first brunt and the main onset, and the nation next most interested and involved in this question is the United States. Nothing can prevent the struggle of the people of South-Eastern Asia to get more land, land which can be secured only across the Pacific; and nothing will prevent the peoples of Asia and Africa who are now ruled by Europeans from endeavouring to overthrow that rule.

If one considers the actual facts of the present situation—namely, that the white race has secured an undue proportion of the choicest portions of the globe, that the white race has, frequently with cruelty and injustice, ruled over the coloured peoples—that these people are bound to fight against this dominance of the whites; and that, just as Japan has mastered all the machinery of war, so may many other of the peoples of Asia and Africa. To-day the security of the governance of the world is based primarily upon the American Navy and American resources. It is, therefore, follows from the facts set forth in this statement that the greater and more powerful the Fleet of America, the better it is for England and the peoples of Europe. There is no reality in the contention that America and England can be rivals at sea.

VIEWS AND COMMENTS.

In a leading article *The Times*, after a running commentary of gentle irony on Mr. McClure's vision of a Yellow Peril, remarks:—

It is not without elements of truth, but to most British readers it will seem strangely exaggerated, and quite needlessly alarmist. Japan wants room certainly, but she denies vehemently, and we believe truly, that she has any desire to seek it across the Pacific. There are other thinly settled regions much closer to her shores—a fact which seems to have escaped Mr. McClure's observation. The ferment in the Oriental world is serious, but we may reasonably hope that a firm and wise policy will control and assuage it. Mr. Roosevelt's history of the rise and predominance of the Mongols and Turks does not alarm us in the least. Except in Russia just emerging into civilisation, and in the decrepit Greek Empire, they made no permanent conquests in Europe, while their victories were mostly due to the diversions of the Christian princes. Our flesh refuses to creep at the possibility of a new Genghis Khan or a new Tamerlane. It is not from the outside, but from the inside, that historic civilisation is threatened. We are glad to think that against this danger we can believe the interests of America and the British Empire to be not less the same than Mr. McClure concludes them to be, as against the "Yellow Peril." They are, he says, in this latter case "identical," and he states, quite bluntly, that the idea of possible enmity between the two peoples over Japan is absurd. Mr. McClure's attempt to bring the complicated affairs of the globe under a simple formula is typical of the generalisation, common among those who apply theories to facts of which they have not full experience. We are obliged to dissent from most of the views; but we accept and welcome his conclusion that permanent friendship between the British Empire and America should be a matter past question and past doubt.

Sir Harry Johnston, in the course of a letter to *The Times*, says:—
Do not many publicists and statesmen in the United States and Britain act unreasonably in not only warning off Japan from the New World and Australia, but likewise from the eastern half of Siberia; Manchuria, China, Mongolia, and the Philippines (even from Korea); which regions she would colonise to her lasting peace and eventually to the benefit of their rather unprogressive present inhabitants. In all parts of Eastern Asia the Japanese would scarcely be alien in race, for in the sixty millions of Japanese, all the discernible race elements of Eastern Asia are represented; the ancient Whiteman stock of the Ainu (discernible also in Korea), the preponderant Mongol of Manchurian, Chinese, and Kalmuk type; the Malay and the Negrito elements of Formosa and the Philippines. Eastern Asia can supply Japan with all the minerals she requires, and more of the other raw materials for her industries. But it seems to me we Anglo-Saxons and our European Allies desire not only to keep the Japanese out of Australasia and America, but to prevent their very natural exploitation of Eastern Asia, their return-expansion over the very lands from which their ancestors originally proceeded. Hence, some day, may come the explosion; hence, at any rate, arises this unfortunate competition in naval armaments.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland writes:—
The chief interest of Mr. McClure's article "East & West," published in *The Times* of yesterday, lies in the fact that the views which it presents have become representative of modern times, and that their underlying fallacy is to be found in popular prejudice, but in the political opinions of professors, closet-philosophers, and sentimental theorists. Mr. McClure's vision of the Yellow Peril is the same as that displayed in Mr. Lothrop Stoddard's widely-read work, "The Rising Tide of Colour." In that book the Yellow peril looms very large and close at hand, based on the assumption that the whole East is being welded into a common solidarity of feeling against the dominant "White Man." The idea of Asiatic solidarity (of a Pan-Asian, or even a Pan-Coloured Alliance) is no new thing, and it has naturally been stimulated by the Japanese immigration question; but the remarkable thing about it is that it should emanate from the same intellectual centres as the ideal of a world-wide League of Nations. It is, as you point out, typical of the generalisation common among those who apply theories to facts of which they have not full experience. The ferment in the Oriental world (much of it due to Western inspiration) is serious and undeniable; but it is equally undeniable that, in China and Korea to-day the Anglo-Saxon is less feared than the Japanese, and that only the Pax Britannica preserves India from fierce internecine strife.

Mr. F. Coleman, in the course of a letter to *The Times*, says:—
Japanese who apparently know their countrymen seem to be generally of the opinion that the overwhelming majority of Japanese of this generation have no desire to leave the Far East, and that such statements as that of Mr. McClure are really exaggerated. Facts do not support his theories. The Japan of to-day dreams little of world dominion. Its characteristics are such that those who know it best doubt the possibility that Japan will ever menace the peace of the world to the extent, say, that Germany did so. The Western world must learn one day that Japan contains honest thinkers among its nationals. From them much can be learned of Japan and the Japanese. I had no brief for Japan, but my work and investigation have led me to think that world conquest by the Japanese is so remote a possibility and so far away from to-day's issues that our time is wasted planning to thwart it.

MOVEMENTS IN THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

MEN BACK FROM LEAVE OR TRANSFERRED.

A long list of appointments to posts of Maritime Customs men back from leave and of transfers of other men has come from Peking, as follows:—
Mr. J. H. Macdonald, Commissioner, returning from leave, goes to Soochow.
Mr. E. Alabaster, Commissioner, returning from leave, goes to Wenchow.
Mr. E. B. Howell, Deputy Commissioner, returning from leave, goes to Tientsin.
Mr. C. F. Johnston, Deputy Commissioner, returning from leave, goes to Nanjing.
Mr. A. G. Bethell, Deputy Commissioner, returning from leave, goes to Kowloon.
Mr. A. J. Connors, Assistant, returning from leave, goes to Shanghai.
Mr. H. D. O'Kelly, Assistant, returning from leave, goes to Foochow.
Mr. J. E. Hartshorn, returning from leave, goes to Santau.
Mr. R. A. May, Assistant, returning from leave, goes to Chinkiang.
Mr. C. B. W. Moore, Assistant, returning from leave, goes to Kowloon.
Mr. G. Bocher, Assistant, returning from leave, goes to Mengtze.
Mr. S. Ishida, Assistant, returning from leave, goes to Shanghai.
Mr. E. A. Macdonald, Assistant, returning from leave, goes to Harbin.
Mr. H. W. Bradley, Assistant, returning from leave, goes to Peking.
Mr. H. C. Morgan, Assistant, returning from leave, goes to Shanghai.
Mr. M. Cupelli, Assistant, returning from leave, goes to Lungchow.
Mr. A. Feragen, Assistant, is transferred from Amoy to Shanghai.
Mr. L. N. Mackinnon, Assistant, is transferred from Peking to Shanghai.
Mr. Stephenson, Deputy Commissioner, Shanghai, is transferred to Peking.
Mr. M. F. Hubert, Assistant, Shanghai, is transferred to Soochow.
Mr. G. Boezi, Assistant, Shanghai, is transferred to Harbin.
Mr. C. N. Holwill, Assistant, Tientsin, is transferred to Shanghai as Acting Deputy Commissioner in charge of the General Office.
Mr. A. C. E. Brand, Acting Deputy Commissioner, Shanghai, replaces Mr. Holland in charge of the Appraising Department.
Mr. G. C. F. Holland, Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Appraising Department, Shanghai, proceeds on long leave in April.

JAPAN'S NAVAL PLANS.

CLAIM HUGE PART OF THE NATION'S INCOME.

When national resources are taken into account Japan's "eight and eight" naval programme (which means eight battleships and eight battle cruisers—sixteen "post-Jutland" capital ships—within the next seven years) is the most ambitious scheme of naval expansion ever undertaken in time of peace by any modern nation, says the *Japan Advertiser*. It imposes on the Japanese people an effort greater than that of Germany in 1914 when her war preparations reached their maximum. In fighting power it aims at placing Japan nearer the United States than Germany was to England in 1914. It will make Japan the close second, almost the equal, of America, and will relegate the British Navy, as it stands to-day at the height of its war power, definitely to the third place. The naval programme is the dominating feature of the Japanese budget for 1921-22—the most militaristic of peace-time budgets of modern times. The appropriations now before the Diet included in the main budget and the supplementary budget passed by the House of Representatives on March 8th, total ¥1,690,398,326. Of this total ¥1,184,190, or 70.1 per cent., is claimed by the army and the navy, while the navy also is to receive ¥535,885,730, which is 33.3 per cent. of the total. The army and navy together will receive a fraction of one per cent. more than half of the entire national income of the Japanese Empire for 1921-22 and the navy alone one-third. And Japan is at peace with the world.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

EVENING CLASSES.

The shorthand results for the above school have just arrived from England. All the students who presented themselves for the examination were successful. The results are as follows:—
Eighty words per minute certificates:—
Mr. Stanley H. Garrod and Miss Lily M. Collison.
Sixty words per minute certificates:—
Mrs. Irene Maxwell, Misses Angela Remedios, Amy Garth, Leonora Gomes, Guilhermina d'Assumpcao, and Tracy Brown.
Thirty certificates:—Misses Idalina dos Remedios, Paulina Lopes, Lina M. Carvalho, Subina Souza, Enid M. Cornell, Maud Marsh, Nora Leonard, and Aubrey Dobinson.

THE RICE TRADE.

An Aneta message in the Singapore papers from Sourabaya states that it may be expected that the foreign rice trade will be made free at the end of April or the beginning of May. The necessary measures for the probable change have already been taken. The considerable drop of rice prices in the previous month is ascribed to the fact that some Chinese firms have smuggled 50,000 piculs of rice per steamer from Besoeki into the residence of Sourabaya.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

RECORDED AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

Two earthquake shocks were recorded at the Royal Observatory on Saturday, the 19th inst. Mr. T. F. Claxton, the Director, informs us that the first commenced at 4h. 20.4m. p.m. with tremors of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch amplitude. These tremors lasted until 21m.0 when the needle made large excursions backwards and forwards on the sheet, finally going out of range to westward at 21.3m. (A westerly movement of the needle indicates an easterly movement of the instrument pillar.) By the time the needle had been adjusted to the centre of the sheet (at 23.0m.) the disturbance had finished.

The second shock commenced at 7h. 4.4m. p.m. with small tremors which continued until 5.0m. At this time oscillations of 0.6 inch amplitude commenced, dying away at 5.6m.

The maximum traverse of the recording needle is 4 inches which, with the present adjustments, represents a horizontal earth movement of 0.043 inch. It is by no means certain, however, how much of the movement is a horizontal thrust, and how much a tilting of the ground. Nor can we be certain how much of the movement of the needle is due to the vibration of the pendulum itself, when once set in motion.

It has been known for many years that the duration of the preliminary tremors on a seismogram is a measure of the distance of the origin and the exact relationship is still being investigated.

According to Omori's formula, the origin of Saturday's earthquake should be about 300 kilometres from Hongkong. Its bearing cannot be determined from the records of one pendulum.

SHOCK FELT BY VESSELS.

The Captain of the a.s. *Hankin* reports that he felt this earthquake when off the Lammacks in latitude 23deg. 54' N. and longitude 117deg. 13' E., at 4.50 p.m. The ship was shaken rather badly for 5 seconds.
Another vessel in latitude 23deg. 31' N. and longitude 117deg. 30' E. felt a shock at 4.21 p.m. and also at 7.5 p.m.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The report of the General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), and Consulting Committee states:—

Working Account, 1919.—This account shows a surplus of \$322,092.00.
Reinsurance Fund.—It is proposed to appropriate \$18,000 at exchange 3/14= \$102,400 out of the profits of the year 1919 to the credit of this fund. The fund will then stand at \$138,568.310.
Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account.—Depreciation in the market prices of gold securities and fluctuations in the world's exchanges have reduced the sum standing at credit of this account to \$67,788.72.

It is proposed to transfer \$13,092.06 from the profits of the year 1919 to the credit of this account, which will then stand at \$81,450.78.

Dividend.—The General Managers and Consulting Committee have pleasure in recommending a dividend of \$27 per share absorbing \$216,000.

Working Account, 1920.—The balance at credit of this account is \$328,724.87.
Consulting Committee.—Messrs. G. W. Barton and C. S. Gubby resigned their seats on account of their departure from the Colony and Messrs. H. F. White and H. W. Sassoon were invited to fill the vacancies.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. Compton, Matfield, Pearce, Sassoon and White retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

PLAQUE IN NORTH CHINA.

The plague mortality figures up to the end of February are given as follows:—

Hailar	67
Jalainor	630
Manchuli	511
Peknei	590
Harbin district	287
Taitshar St.	77
Fulardi	25
Bakutu	17
Ashine	4
Hulanho	30

besides isolated cases at different points on the line.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eyestrain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 63, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—ADVT.

MARCH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
A LIGHT CALENDAR.

The March Criminal Sessions were opened at the Supreme Court, yesterday morning.

MURDER CHARGE

In the Chief Justice's Court, before the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Ginn), a trial on a charge of murder was begun. It is alleged that the prisoners, a man named Wong Fat, and three others—murdered a cloth hawker in Shuang Sha Wan, on the mainland, on January 9th.

The following were empanelled as a jury:—Messrs. F. Fisher, S. G. Fenton, J. E. Donnanthorne (foreman), A. Leon, L. O. Burton, C. P. Archer and W. Morley.

Mr. Morley applied for exemption on the ground of shortage of staff in his office.

Exemption was refused. The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) appeared for the Crown, and Mr. W. H. Drummond (instructed Messrs. J. K. Hall Brutton) for the defence.

In opening the case for the prosecution, the Attorney-General said there was no direct evidence as to the identity of the murderer. In cases where the evidence was circumstantial the jury had to apply the ordinary rules of inference in every day life. If there was any doubt as to the guilt of the prisoners, the jury were bound to give them the benefit of the doubt. Apparently the motive was robbery. The cloth hawker was carrying a certain quantity of clothing and some change. It was a very small motive, but with such a class of persons as the prisoners it had to be considered. If a number of men were present to take part in the crime or present with the intention of helping, if necessary, then every one of them was guilty of murder. The Crown could not prove who actually killed the deceased. It was not necessary for the Crown to prove which particular man killed the deceased. The four prisoners were arrested in the village. On the first prisoner was found the purse of the deceased. The second prisoner rented previously the house where the murder took place. The third prisoner had a key that fitted the lock of the house. A witness who visited the premises shortly after the murder found the prisoners there and in a back-room he saw the dead body.

Evidence was called in support of the case for the Crown, and the hearing had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

RETURNED BANISHEE SENTENCED.

In the second court, before the Puisne Judge, Mr. J. R. Wood, other cases were dealt with.

A Chinese who pleaded guilty to returning from banishment was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHINESE CONSTABLE IMPRISONED FOR PERJURY.

Tang Chu, a Chinese police constable, was charged with committing perjury in the Police Court on January 22nd, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Dyer Ball prosecuted.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. D. M. Goodall (foreman), F. Andrus, D. Austin, H. Gittens, H. Best, L. E. Ellis, and Li Po Sang.

Mr. Dyer Ball said that a man named Chan Lum Po, brought a charge of stealing a roll of silk against a man called Tai. The prisoner, giving evidence in the Police Court, said that he was passing the Lai Wo Company and heard cries about stealing. He saw a man, Chen Fat, rushing downstairs and stopped him near the doorway. Inside his coat was found a piece of silk. The prisoner said he asked the defendant where he got the silk. The reply was: "I did not steal it." Mr. Lindsell discharged the defendant.

Evidence was called by the Crown and the prisoner gave evidence on his own behalf.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner "guilty."

Mr. Dyer Ball: If I may make one remark, before your Lordship passes sentence, it is that the prisoner has been detained in custody since January 31st.

The Puisne Judge, in passing sentence, said the jury had decided, after hearing the witnesses for the Crown, and the prisoner's own evidence, that the prisoner had given false evidence. They were satisfied that, in order to get an innocent man convicted, the prisoner gave false evidence before the Magistrate. It was particularly serious when a member of the police force bore false witness—it upset the whole administration of justice. The Puisne Judge said he had taken into consideration that the prisoner had been but a short time in the force, and had not yet received much training or experience; that he had been induced by others to give false evidence; and that he had been seven weeks in custody. He therefore imposed the comparatively light sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHINESE MEDICAL PRACTICE.
INTERESTING LECTURE BY
MRS. HICKLING.

Mrs. C. C. Hickling greatly interested a large audience at the Helena May Institute last evening with a talk on "Chinese Medical Practice."

Mrs. Hickling mentioned that the Chinese have no medical literature, in the ordinary acceptance of the term; their medical lore is handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation. It is difficult to discover the reasons for particular practices, the explanation, "It is our custom," or "It has been handed down from our ancestors," is usually considered sufficient. A Chinese doctor (Mrs. Hickling said) generally had not been through a course of training; his chance of success was very much enhanced if his father had been a doctor before him; and practically assured if he could announce that he was a doctor of the third generation.

There was no recognised pharmacopoeia in China; infusions and decoctions, in large doses, were commonly used. "The Chinese devoted more attention to medicine than to surgery; their surgeons did not use the knife or any surgical instrument and their chief weapons were the poultice or plaster. They attached great importance to the pulse, and professed to be able to diagnose nearly all diseases from the pulse alone. They felt both pulses, using all three fingers. Feeling the left pulse, they professed with the third finger to diagnose ailments of the heart, with the second finger of the liver, and with the first finger of the kidneys. With the corresponding fingers, applied to the right pulse, they detected complaints of the lungs, spleen and nervous system, i.e., if the word "ming," translated as "life," meant the nervous system. Mrs. Hickling said it was necessary to realise the great part the belief in, and dread of, evil spirits played in the life of the Chinese. The air was supposed to be full of evil spirits, ready to pounce, and all disease was considered to be due to them. Pains in the abdomen, for instance, were attributed to the household god, and perhaps the kitchen god had a share in them.—(Laughter.)—The devil of neuralgia forced an iron band round the sufferer's head; hence his pains. Equally picturesque and realistic were the three devils responsible for ague. The spirits, apparently, were very stupid; their machinations against a boy could be diverted by giving him a girl's name. Frequently boys were ear-rings or bangles to deceive the devils, who were supposed to have no interest in girls. Mrs. Hickling gave an account of some of the pathetic rites practised by mothers when their children were sick—intended to propitiate the devil, or devils, supposed to be concerned. From another instance she mentioned, it would appear that the Taoist monks have nothing to learn from the modern quack medicine vendor. One of their medicaments bore this label: "Take it at once,—the universal life-saving power." It turned out to be a box of incense burners.

To have no posterity being to the Chinese the greatest evil of all, there were many superstitions connected with child birth. The desire for male offspring amounting to a passion, many absurd ideas were also current as to converting girls into boys. The clothes of old people were supposed to confer long life if worn by a baby.

Mrs. Hickling also dealt with charms against disease, which were codified during the dynasty that coincided with the period B.C. 200—A.D. 200 (in round figures). She mentioned that authentic scripts, bearing the chop of a "heavenly master," were very valuable. Community of ideas with the quack was again discernible in the dictum of a Chinese authority, with regard to Chinese drugs.

"The more obscure the preparation the more remarkable are its virtues." A House of Commons Committee, in 1912, had that peculiarity of secret remedies frequently brought to its notice. Mrs. Hickling said that Chinese drugs could be divided into those that belonged to the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. Her account of the first group was particularly interesting. To mention some of the instances she gave: a tiger, being strong, its bones were good for the weak; a cat, being able to see in the dark, its eyes were good for defective vision; the kidneys of any animals were good for pains in the loins. For coughs, lungs were eaten. Mrs. Hickling remarked that the theory "like cures like" was known to the Chinese long before modern therapeutics administered pepper and thyroid. Fishes' heads were used for giddiness and headache. Human flesh, and even human waste matter, was believed to be good for some serious illnesses. As to the vegetable kingdom, plants with many seeds were used to secure progeny, probably because of the many seeds. In the mineral kingdom the Chinese found remedies in many substances, from gold to bricks and mud. Blindness, which was so common in China, was not only due to neglect but to some of the desperate remedies used.

In conclusion, Mrs. Hickling said it was easy to laugh at much that was curious in Chinese practice but most of it was followed by the uneducated and by women, who deserved our sympathy more than our laughter. She had been in practice a good many years, on land and water, in hovels, sampans and junks, and never had she received an unkind word or look from the Chinese.—(Applause.)

The meeting concluded with an expression of thanks to Mrs. Hickling for her most interesting address—the product as it, obviously was—of many years of observation and research.

GOLF NOTES.

[BY ZODIAC.]

Provided we have no rain during the coming week-end golfers should have a rare good extended holiday. I have got the proposed list of competitions and although I am not able to state it definitely, I can almost say the following competitions will be announced by the committee, for certain. There will be a Bogey pool for men, to be played for over the old course at Fanling, from 25th over to 28th inst. Any number of cards may be taken out at a cost of 50 cents each. The ladies will have a similar competition over the new course. On Sunday morning there will be a Tombstone competition over the old course for men. On Monday, there will be a mixed foursome competition in the afternoon, over the old course. Those keen on competitions will have something to interest them every day of the holidays.

[The official announcement of the arrangements will be found among today's advertisements on page 4.—Ed.]

A Bogey pool is a happy thought, for it does not prevent players having a side match as much as a medal competition does. I have only one thing against the above programme and that is that the mixed foursome is to be played over the old course. I would like to see it played over the new course. I have had experience of mixed foursomes on the old course, and I am of the opinion that the average lady is beaten by the length.

The Green Committee are greatly improving the 11th green on the old course, which to my mind has previously been a good hole spoiled by the approach. At the same time I cannot help thinking they are making a mistake by not making the far bank of the green a little steeper. It looks at present as if a shot which is not really a bad one might just run over the back of the green and be in an almost unplayable spot. On the other hand if the committee intend to clean the back of this bank and have a sand bunker, then the hole will be a very good one.

The tenth hole is another hole which would be greatly improved if the bank at the back of the green was brought forward, to make it a longer bank with a more gradual gradient, and a sand bunker at the back. As it is at present, players have not enough confidence to go for the green, for fear of going too far, with the result that 95 per cent. are short. The Fanling courses suffer from the lack of hazards. I am convinced that shallow sand bunkers are not impracticable, provided they are well drained. A foundation of brick rubble is all that is necessary. A system of bunkering would not necessarily make the courses more difficult; it would tend to give the good player more opportunity to play good shots with confidence.

The 7th hole with the green where it is at present can hardly be described as a 3 Bogey; it is almost impossible on hard ground to play a tee shot that will find the green and remain there. If the committee intend this green to be a temporary one whilst the lower one is being reseeded, then it would be advisable to put the lower green out of play. As it is there is nearly as much traffic on this green as there would be if the hole was there; furthermore there are players who use a masher off the lower green to play on to the upper one, which will not improve it. If earth from the upper green was used to bank the left hand side of the lower one the hole would be greatly improved.

The foregoing remarks are advocating the expenditure of more money which I am sure members will not begrudge, as long as they realise it is all for the improvement of the course.

I hear a rumour that the Civil Service are arranging some matches. I wish their enterprise every success for I am sure these inter-department and club, etc., matches make the game more enjoyable and improve the standard of golf.

There is a very good club rule which states, that only two-ball matches shall be played at Happy Valley, on Tuesday afternoons, and yet since this rule was posted there are certain members who have broken it on every opportunity, to the inconvenience of others. Could not this rule be put up on the first tee in large type? Some players apparently never look at the notice boards in the various club houses.

The congestion at Fanling on Sundays is still very apparent. It is quite obvious that something will have to be done before we commence another season. There is no reason why we should not have a time sheet for the new course as well as the old course. This would be a help I am sure. Also it would be a good idea if no player was allowed to play a second round on any course until he had played one round on the other course. Admittedly this rule would not be agreeable to all, but is any rule of this nature ever universally popular?

HINTS FOR BEGINNERS.

One of the secrets of hitting a long ball is timing your hit correctly. To do this one must not "slog" at a ball. By all means hit hard, but "slogging" results in swaying the body. In the execution of a stroke the body should pivot on its axis. Imagine the head to be the head of a large pin driven through the body into the ground, and pivot on this. At the top of the swing the left shoulder should be directly over the ball, and in order to do this the left knee must be bent and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

Rain prevented play in the Lawn Tennis Tournament, yesterday. The programme for to-day is as follows:—

TUESDAY.

Open Championship Singles.—S. A. Rumjahn v. M. K. Lo.
Open Championship Doubles.—R. M. Henderson and R. C. Cromie v. Comdr. A. E. Johnstone and Surg.-Lieut. H. Morrison; J. R. Wood and G. R. Sayer v. Capt. Leslie Smith and J. S. Jennings.
Club Championship.—Major C. Willson v. E. G. Grimble; Major H. M. Edwards v. H. W. Sassoon; Capt. Davies v. G. M. Dodwell; A. D. Humphreys v. D. J. Valentine; A. B. Raworth v. G. Miskin.
Handicap Singles "B".—R. K. Valentine v. W. Cornaby.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

ENGINEER COMPANY, H.V.D.C.

The Engineer Company, H.V.D.C., fired Part II. of the Annual Musketry Course, at King's Park Range, on Sunday.

The Company put up three cups for the best three aggregate scores. The first was won by Sapper Cornell with a score of 96, the second by Lieut. R. Melville Smith (83), while Sappers Richards, Brewer, and Woolley tied for third prize with a score of 91 each.

"THE REST" v. H.K.V.D.C.

The following have been selected to represent "The Rest" against the H.K.V.D.C. in a match to be fired at King's Park next Saturday, at 2.15 p.m. Conditions: 12 men in each team, the best 10 scores on each side to count.

H.K.V.D. Corps.—Messrs. Grimes, F. Goodman, Meade, R. Goodman, Dodwell, Lyon, Frith, Thornhill, Shaw, Wells, Young, and Major Rappson, D.S.O. "The Rest"—Messrs. Clewlow (H.M.S. Tamar), Snell (H.M.S. Tamar), Booker (H.K. Police), Perkins (H.K. Police), Jackson (H.M.S. Titania), McGuigan (Dockyard R.C.), Drew (Dockyard R.C.), Cross (Musketry Staff), Nixon (Musketry Staff), Hewlett (H.M.S. Alacrity), Morgan (H.M.S. Curlew), Charlesworth (H.M.S. Hawkins).

BILLIARDS

MR. HO KIM TONG CUPS.

Play in the above handicap at the Palace Hotel is held up owing to the indisposition of Inspector W. G. Gerrard who ought to have met E. Guimaraes to-night.

Sergt.-Major Stroud and R. Thomas will meet in the semi-final on Thursday, March 24th.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The finals in the annual sports of the Diocesan Boys' School were held on the University ground, on Monday afternoon, the heats having been run off the previous week. About one-third of the whole school entered for the various events, all of which were contested with vigour and keenness.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Winfield, the Senior Lady Teacher, at the school. At the conclusion three hearty cheers were given for Mrs. Winfield, the University and the staff of the school. The Hon. Secretaries were the Rev. A. J. S. Stearn and Mr. Trafford, who were ably assisted by other members of the Staff and the Senior boys.

The following were the results:—100 Yards (Senior Championship).—1, Chau Hing Kui; 2, John Chan.

100 Yards (Junior Championship).—1, Wong Po Man; 2, Chan Kam Fat.

High Jump (Senior Championship).—1, John Chan; 2, A. F. Frew.

High Jump (Junior Championship).—1, H. Jackson; 2, Wong Po Man.

220 Yards (Senior Championship).—1, Chau Hing Kui; 2, Khoo Se An.

Long Jump (Junior Championship).—1, Chan Kam Fat; 2, J. King.

Long Jump (Senior Championship).—1, Wu Cheung King; 2, John Chan.

200 Yards (Handicap for boys under 12 years and under 5 feet).—1, Fred. Zimmern; 2, E. Wong Tape; 3, Fung Shing Ip.

Three Legged Race (100 Yards).—1, A. and H. Prew; 2, Wu Cheung King and S. Gifford.

440 Yards (Handicap Open).—1, Chan Hing Kui; 2, E. W. Tape; 3, J. King.

Wheel Barrow Race.—1, Wu Cheung King and Khoo Se An; 2, F. Zimmern and W. Hunt.

Class Relay Race (Senior).—1, Class 2.

Class Relay Race (Junior).—1, Class 4.

Consolation Race.—1, A. Zimmern; 2, Wong Yow Cheun; 3, Ed. Zimmern.

Senior Championship.—J. Chan.

Junior Championship.—Wong Po Man.

also pointing towards the ball. At the finish the right shoulder should be over the spot where the ball was. The left knee being straight as also the right, with the weight of the body on the left leg. The hands should be pointing in the direction in which it is desired the ball to travel. The body should be well balanced with the weight on the heels. At the end of a good stroke, it ought to be possible to play a second ball from the same spot without altering one's stance.

There is a young man we all know. Though fond of the game, not a pro! He reached not a green. Till he came to fourteen. When he hit a good shot, don't ever know! (For whom it concerns!)

HAT WEEK

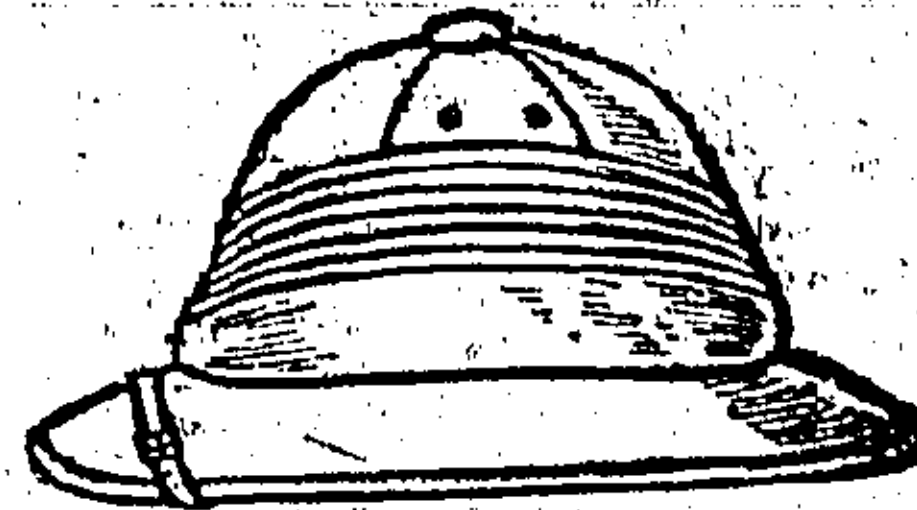
AT

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

WE OFFER FOR THIS WEEK ONLY
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF HATS FOR
LADIES and GENTLEMEN

AT 15%
DISCOUNT

FOR CASH



NEW SHAPES IN
HAWKE'S
SUN HATS



LINCOLN & BENNETT'S
FELT AND STRAW HATS.
SINGLE & DOUBLE TERAIS

— NEW PUGGAREES —

LADIES' SECTION
THE NEWEST STYLES IN
Trimmed & Semi-Trimmed
HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

797

JUST UNPACKED

"BROADWOOD"

"BABY" GRAND PIANO

(With New Patent Steel Barless Frame).

A REVELATION IN

TONE, TOUCH & DESIGN.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

84

Wm Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3148.

Live LEATHER BELT
STRETCHES



These Belts are the last word in Belt construction. They give to every movement and at the same time hold the trouser in perfect position.

You should try one to fully realize the comfort of a "Live" Leather Belt. Also stocked in Cotton.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd., SOLE AGENTS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1917 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th and 29th March, 1921.
Hongkong, March 21st, 1921. [608]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE
EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THIS OFFICE will be entirely CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 25th March. It will be opened for all purposes until Noon on SATURDAY, the 26th March, and MONDAY, the 29th March, 1921.
Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on those dates.
N. L. SMITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, March 21st, 1921. [609]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES AND STATIONS of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th March.
W. G. LAY,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, March 21st, 1921. [670]

DOCTOR BARNARDO'S HOMES.

IN aid of Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES a small SALE will be held on FRIDAY, APRIL 1st, at the Helena May Institute.
Contributions towards the Sale, of Needle-works or of saleable Articles of any description, will be gratefully received at the Institute by Mrs. H. E. POLLOCK.
[671]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

A BOGEY POOL COMPETITION FOR MEN will run throughout the Holidays, MARCH 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, 18 holes on Old Course, Fanning, Club Handicaps. Any number of cards may be taken out at 50 cents each.
A TOMSTONE COMPETITION FOR MEN will run on Old Course, Fanning, will be held on Sunday morning, 27th March. No start after 12 noon. Entrance Fee \$1.00 each player.
A MIXED FOURSOMES COMPETITION, 18 holes on Old Course, Fanning, will be held on MONDAY afternoon, MARCH 28th. Competitors arrange their own partners. Medal Play. Half combined Club Handicaps. Men's tees to be used. Ladies to drive from 1st tee. Post entries. Entrance Fee \$1 each player.
A LADIES BOGEY POOL COMPETITION will run throughout the Holidays, MARCH 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, 18 holes on New Course, Fanning, Ladies' tees to be used, Club Handicaps. Any number of cards may be taken out at 10 cents each.
[674]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ELPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged at the above ports on March 20th, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by Mar. 28th, 1921, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th March will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th April, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 21st, 1921. [675]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SCANDINAVIA.

THE Motorship "INDIEN"

having arrived from the above ports on March 20th, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by Mar. 28th, 1921, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Mar. 24th, at 10 a.m.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Messrs. THORSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 21st, 1921. [673]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has kindly consented to unveil a MEMORIAL TABLET in the Pavilion, to those Members of the Club who fell in the War, on TUESDAY, MARCH 22nd, at 6.45 p.m.
Members, Subscribers and Ladies are invited to be present.
Hongkong, March, 17th, 1921. [664]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Mr. ROY C. BURDIN has severed his connections with THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY as of March 15th, 1921, and as Managing Director of this Company is authorised and has full power to sign for and on behalf of our Company.
By ROY C. BURDIN,
Managing Director.
[604]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence and until further notice Mr. LESLIE SOLBE GREENHILL has been appointed Acting Secretary.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1921. [651]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence and until further notice Mr. LESLIE SOLBE GREENHILL has been appointed Acting Secretary.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 18th, 1921. [653]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence from the Colony and until further notice Mr. GEORGE ERNEST ELLIAMS has been appointed Acting Secretary.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 19th, 1921. [659]

NOTICE.

THE SHAMSHEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL invites TENDERS for an Oil Driven FIRE PUMP, and/or Steam Driven Fire Pump, specifications for which can be obtained on application to
THE SECRETARY,
SHAMSHEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Canton, March 16th, 1921. [674]

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from British Subjects for the post of SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE on the SHAMSHEN Concession, Shamshen, the salary being HK\$400 per month, with quarters, coal and light provided. The duties of this post would include the Superintendence of Works, such as Fire Engine, Water Plant, Roads, etc. Preference will be given to applicants who have served with His Majesty's Forces, and applications must be sent in writing accompanied by references, etc. to
THE SECRETARY,
SHAMSHEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Canton, March 11th, 1921. [675]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE FIRST GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1921.
Draft Programme and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.
Entries Close WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1921. [643]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 24th MARCH, 1921, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1920, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 24th MARCH, 1921, until THURSDAY, the 24th MARCH, 1921, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1921. [611]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1921, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.
THE SHARE REGISTERED and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th, to the 28th March, 1921, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 7th, 1921. [635]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th MARCH. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th March, 1921, both days inclusive.
At this meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, March 10th, 1921. [603]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for:
Messrs P. C. AD. AP. AW. BF. BO. BR. BV.
[604]

TO LET.—43, BONHAM ROAD (opposite University). Apply C. GERRIN, Dodwell & Co., Ltd. [64]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 18 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift). Apply to—
"A. E."
Care of Daily Press Office. [134]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor. ROOM No. 1. Apply to— [181]

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession. Apply to—
Box No. 588,
Care of Daily Press Office. [583]

FOR SALE.

62,570 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Brookwood Road, Wanganchung, with 7-Roomed House and Servants' Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court and Lawn. For particulars apply to—
GEO. R. HALL BUTTON & Co.,
37, Queen's Road Central. [443]

TENDERS INVITED.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL Office Department Quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A.M., MAY 13th, 1921, and then opened for furnishing coal for Manila, P.I.; Manila, Nagasaki, Mifika, Japan, or other ports convenient to trade routes between Manila, P.I., Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory and San Francisco, Cal. Further information on application. [634]

BEDFORD SCHOOL.

IT is proposed to hold a DINNER FOR OLD BOYS OF BEDFORD SCHOOL at the HONGKONG CLUB on MONDAY, APRIL 4th, at 8.00 p.m.
Will those who would like to be present kindly send their names to the undersigned, from whom particulars can be obtained later?
A. MURDOCH,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [645]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, MARCH 22nd, 1921, at 4 o'clock precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes—
1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any General business.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1921. [625]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 4th, 1921. If sufficient support be forthcoming. Applicants for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1921. [626]

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th, 1921, at 4 p.m. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes—
1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any general business.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1921. [627]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

Next Tournament,
MING YUEN GARDENS,
THURSDAY, MARCH 24th.

MAIN EVENT:
(Immediately after the Interval.)
WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.
SIR KERRISON v. SCAMM CODDINGS (holder).

BOOKING at MOTTE'S Monday, 21st. Members only (on production of current membership cards).
TUESDAY to THURSDAY, 22nd to 24th. General Public.
SPECIAL TRAINS will be RUN. [631]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINE OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—

delightful to the palate, mellow,

and of fine aroma.

As a beverage, most healthful

and agreeable; an aid to

digestion.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 616.

only re-open with "a horizontal reduction" of 22 per cent. for all employees. An acute question will then arise, when the mills re-open, but the employees have been so long out of employment as to be in a poor position to fight. This industry centres in New England and a few Southern States, but it may be questioned whether the operatives will be able to make an effective resistance when the times comes for re-opening the mills.
There is more serious trouble in the garment trade, which is one of the few industries highly unionized. This trade centres in New York and very largely in New York City. There have been many strikes in the trade in recent years and there is a grave suspicion that the employers are taking advantage of the present hard times to break down the union strength. As in the great metal trade, there is the charge, freely made, that the employers are seeking to restore the open shop. Here, after all, rather than in the case of wages, lies the possibility of labour struggles in the United States.
But except in certain industries, notably the operating side of railways, American labour is on the whole very imperfectly organized and, on the political side, not organized at all. There is no such thing as a Labour Party or Labour vote, and very little co-operation between unions, such as exists in England. The railway men and the coal miners are strong and could doubtless make an effective fight, but they have never shown any inclination to fight the battles of other trades and are not, at the present time, affected by any question of a reduction of wages. In point of fact unemployment has hardly touched the coal miners at all, although there are signs that it is imminent.
The question in America is affected by the circumstance that the war industries have suddenly expanded the industrial population enormously. It took thousands of people from farm and rural life, gave them relatively enormous wages and a certain measure of training. This process began when America was supplying the Allies, long before she herself entered the war. Unless the foreign markets could be kept and some way found to meet exchange and credit conditions, it was always certain that there would have to be a great demobilization and readjustment. That readjustment is taking place, but the excess of labour, which America has, adds to the strength of the position of the employer who desires both to reduce wages and to curb the union strength. Moreover, many industries, the great automobile manufacturing trade, for example, have as yet practically no organized and unionized elements to deal with.
Socialism in the United States is without any power. Labour has no political influence which can enable it to dictate to Congress. The country is in no mood to sympathize with labour disturbances and the popular sentiment at the moment would be dead against strikes, which would be gravely crippled at the outset by public disapproval. The war has aroused great suspicion in the United States of all foreign ideas and the political ideas of labour are regarded as foreign. The last election was won by a party which is dominated by extreme conservatives, and is bound to make a stand against all efforts of organized labour to gain new ground, and are likely to seek to retake positions lost in the recent past. This would mean trouble, and serious trouble, were it not for the existing financial and industrial depression and for the general public hostility to anything which remotely suggests, not merely Russian and Italian ideas or methods, but even some of the exploits of British Labour leaders and unions. As it stands, neither among the leaders of the employers nor those of the employed is found any expectation of acute or general disturbance, because the advantage, at least for the moment, is too completely on one side.

It will be seen from an advertisement that Mrs. Pollock is arranging a small sale in aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes on April 1st.
The Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, for 1920, compiled by the Department of Finance, has recently been published, and we are indebted to the local Consulate for a copy of this informative publication.
An issue of 10,000 debentures of \$100 each, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. in connection with the Grand Hotel de Pekin is announced by the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The advertisement appears on page 2.
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Preparations are being made for the taking of the census of the population in Hongkong at midnight on Sunday, April 24th, and the papers are to be called for on and after Monday, April 25th, by the appointed enumerator. We have seen a specimen copy of the form to be used for all persons of non-Chinese race. It contains very explicit instructions and a paragraph in the notice intimates that if any person whose duty it is to give information refuses to do so, or willfully gives false information or neglects to deliver the schedule to the enumerator when called on to do so, he will be liable to a fine. The Census Officer is Mr. J. D. Lloyd.

The British North Borneo Herald learns that the Hon. M. Elphinstone, director, has accepted appointment as assistant managing director of the Chartered Company. During his visit to Borneo last year Mr. Elphinstone toured through practically every part of the State, and evinced the keenest interest in everything that he saw. The name of Elphinstone was intimately associated with North Borneo in the early days of the Chartered Co. and Province Elphinstone was one of the original administrative divisions. In more recent years administration was redistributed into five Residencies, and the old Provinces are now less frequently referred to.
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It is mentioned in the latest bulletin to hand of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce that Dr. Te Chen Yen, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, arrived in San Francisco by the China Mail Line steamer Nanking on the first leg of a tour of the world. He was received by a Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and was guest of the China Commerce Club at luncheon. Dr. Yen was accompanied by his wife, Madame Pih Shien Chu Yen; his niece, Miss Theodora Chu Li Yen, and his secretary Chia Ming Sun. The Chamber of Commerce Committee of fourteen which received him aboard the liner was headed by John H. McCallum, president of State Board of Harbour Commissioners. Dr. Yen is a graduate of Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, where he won the gold medal for proficiency in mathematics, taking his degree as civil engineer. He was an apprentice engineer of the American Bridge Company before returning to China. He has had twenty years of experience in railroad engineering and management and has risen rapidly to the top of his profession. The completion of the Canton-Hankow railroad—about 250 miles—is in his charge.

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It will be seen from an advertisement that Mrs. Pollock is arranging a small sale in aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes on April 1st.

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CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ENLARGED.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has been appointed a member of the Executive Council. There are thus now three Unofficial Members of the Executive Council. No announcement has yet appeared in the Government Gazette either with regard to the enlargement of the Executive Council or to the Hon. Mr. Pollock's appointment. We understand the Hon. Mr. Pollock has already been sworn in. It may be presumed that the enlargement of the Council is an outcome of the recent petition by the Constitutional Reform Association, though it has no relation to the reform asked for in the petition.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTES' AGENCY.]

PLEBISCITE IN UPPER SILESIA.

OVERWHELMING GERMAN VICTORIES.

Paris, March 21st.

A message from Berlin says that the figures in the Upper Silesia plebiscite, in which Polish and German inhabitants voted, yesterday, to determine which flag they desire to be governed by, are already arriving. They show overwhelming German victories in several big towns. The majorities, it is declared, range from 78 to 94 per cent.

The German semi-official figures, *vid Berne*, confirm this statement.

The plebiscite passed off calmly, despite the anticipated collisions. Fears are, however, entertained that the declaration of the poll will lead to violent outbreaks, which it will be the Allied detachments' duty to repress.

The General commanding the Allied detachments has captured 40,000 rifles since his arrival, but he says that both camps are still armed throughout the country.

The final decision as regards the Silesia territory's future rests with the Supreme Council. It is not unlikely that it will be split up, according to the national desire recorded at the various contiguous areas.

U.S. AND THE ALLIES.

SPECIAL MISSION TO PRESIDENT HARDING.

Paris, March 21st.

M. Viviani has departed for America on a special mission.

It is believed that he will urge President Harding to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, and that he will ask the United States to remain a member of the Allied Council.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

RETURNS AFTER EASTERN TOUR.

Toulon, March 21st.

M. Clemenceau has arrived here. He is in excellent health.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHEERS FOR "WAR."

SCENES IN ATHENS.

Athens, March 20th.

The 1913, 1914, and 1915 classes have been called to the colours to reinforce the Greek troops in Anatolia. There are crowds in the streets cheering "Greece" and "War."

The King, in a message to the Greeks, declares that the Turkish Nationalists are again attempting to overthrow the situation established by the Treaty of Sevres and concentrating against Greeks. Reinforcements are necessary to protect the Greek populations, and to secure the definitive pacification of the Orient, which Greece is pursuing jointly with the Allies.

TURKEY'S HOPES ABOUT PEACE.

Paris, March 18th.

General Gouraud leaves for Constantinople, on March 22nd, where he will confer with General Pella, the Allied High Commissioner, and then proceed to Beyrouth, after visiting the Sultan and the Grand Vizier.

A despatch from Constantinople announces that Turkey is greatly satisfied with the results of the London conference, and the relations between the Turkish, on the one hand, and the French and Italian representatives, on the other, in solving questions referring to Cilicia, Syria and Anatolia. Turkey states that at last the British standpoint concerning Constantinople, the Dardanelles, Armenia and Kurdistan has been clearly indicated, and consequently every question between Turkey and the Allies seems to hold out hopes of a satisfactory solution. The only contested point preventing the re-establishment of peace in the Near East is the dispute between Turkey and Greece regarding Smyrna and the Thracian question.—*Havas*.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT SEA. IMPRESSIVE SCENE OFF SCILLY ISLES.

London, March 21st.

A moving ceremony took place at sea, a hundred miles from the Scilly Isles, yesterday afternoon, when 14,000 officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet, returning from the Spring cruise, participated in a solemn service in memory of their comrades of Submarine K5.

The Admiralty announcement describes the force as consisting of six battleships, two battle cruisers, six light cruisers, seventeen destroyers and an aircraft carrier under the orders of Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Fremantle. These approached the scene of the disaster in an imposing formation.

After the fleet had stopped the engines, as far as the typical sea-going weather would admit, colours were half-masted, and a memorial service was held aboard the flagship *Revenge*.

The rest of the fleet held funeral services at which well-known hymns were sung. An aeroplane, in the meantime, circled round the fleet, despite the difficult flying conditions. A party of a hundred seamen on the *Revenge* fired the three customary volleys and the Last Post was sounded, and "Land of Hope and Glory" was played as officers and men left the quarter deck.

The ceremony terminated with the hoisting of colours, and the Fleet then resumed its cruising disposition and proceeded up the Channel homewards.

COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE.

PRINCIPLE OF LIBERTY OF TRANSIT.

Barcelona, March 20th.

The Communications Conference has adopted Article VII. of the Draft Convention dealing with restrictions on the liberty of transit, and providing for the maintenance of the principle of the freedom of transit without affecting measures of national security, which each State may need to take in emergencies.

Article X. abrogating all previous international agreements incompatible with the proposed Convention, was referred to a sub-committee. Some countries favoured the preservation of the existing treaties, alongside with the Convention, while others were against the suggestion. Article VIII., providing for the maintenance of the utmost freedom of transit in war-time compatible with the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals, was also referred to a committee.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT BILL. POWERS OF FEDERAL STATES.

Berlin, March 20th.

The Reichstag has passed the Disarmament Bill, which provides that if the statutes or the conduct of an association indicate that its purpose conflicts with Articles 177 and 178 of the Peace Treaty it shall be dissolved by the Government of the federal State concerned, failing which the Imperial Government will be empowered to act.

GRAIN DUST EXPLOSION.

1 KILLED: 4 MISSING.

Chicago, March 20th.

An explosion due to the ignition of grain dust has wrecked the world's largest grain elevator, shattering the windows of neighbouring towns. One person was killed and four are missing. Half a million bushels of grain was destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$600,000.

FRENCH ARMY.

TERM OF MILITARY SERVICE.

Paris, March 18th.

The Army Committee has adopted eighteen months' military service for the 1921 recruits.—*Havas*.

Probate has been granted in the will of Frank Woolworth, founder of the five-cent stores, who left approximately \$8,000,000, all to his widow in a will of 300 words made 30 years ago.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

ROUBLES GOES UP.

SPECULATORS ACTIVE.

Shanghai, March 21st.

Following the news of the trade agreement between Britain and Russia the value of the rouble over the week-end appreciated from \$3 to \$10 per thousand. It is expected further to improve. Speculators are active.

FAMINE RELIEF.

SHANGHAI'S UNIQUE EFFORT.

Shanghai, March 21st.

Saturday's tag day in aid of famine relief was unique in the annals of Shanghai. Four thousand students and boy scouts participated. The poor element, including ricksha coolies, were willing givers. The drive has been extended to the end of March.

RACING MISDEEDS.

JOCKEYS INJURED.

Shanghai, March 21st.

There was a chapter of accidents at the extra race meeting held on Saturday. Vida and Rowe both broke bones, and two other jockeys suffered minor injuries.

NEW UNIVERSITY.

Shanghai, March 21st.

The organization having been nearly completed, the South-Eastern University is expected to open in the autumn.

NEW WAR-WEAPON.

AEROPLANE FOR DISCHARGING TORPEDOES.

A BRITISH SECRET.

A torpedo-carrying aeroplane, named *The Swift*, has been completed after months of experiments and tests, by the Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Company, Leeds. The Leeds correspondent of the *London Morning Post* writes:—I was one of a small party who visited the company's works at Brough to inspect this latest model and witness a trial flight. Naval or aviation attaches of America, Japan, Norway, and Holland were present, as well as representatives of the British Air Ministry. A letter was received from the French representative stating that he was extremely sorry he could not be present, as his Department was specially interested in the question of torpedo-carrying aeroplanes.

Unfortunately the party were denied the opportunity of seeing this new type of air-craft in flight owing to a wind that was blowing at a rate of 40 miles an hour. Whereas this would not have been a deterrent to an ordinary aeroplane, serious risk would have been run with the torpedo-carrying machine. The latter possesses high lifting wings, and wind to-day would in itself have been quite sufficient to fly the machine without the aid of the engine. The danger would have arisen in landing. *The Swift* is specially designed for landing on the deck of a vessel, and consequently possesses low-running speed. If wind of higher velocity than the landing speed be encountered the craft may be borne up into the air again, but when employed by the Navy the machine would be made captive on alighting by men trained for the purpose. Such arrangements were not possible at Brough.

The Government so far have ordered only a limited number of these machines, and that inspected to-day was an experimental one for the Government. Foreign countries are showing great interest in the new type, and already the firm have submitted tenders to ten foreign Powers. The torpedo gear and certain internal fittings were removed on the instruction of the British Government before the foreign representatives arrived to-day. The Air Ministry insisted on this being done with a view to keeping the secret of certain parts of the mechanism. The machine can rise to a height beyond the reach of enemy ship shell-fire, and can dive swiftly downwards, discharging its torpedo munit in the same way as that fired from a destroyer, but with even greater accuracy it is claimed. At the time of the Armistice several of these torpedo-carrying aeroplanes, but of less perfect type, were on board ship under sealed orders bound for the Kiel Canal for the purpose of blowing up the German Fleet.

"MOST FORMIDABLE WEAPON OF THE FUTURE." The pilot's facilities of view have received attention, and partly owing to his relatively high position and partly to the clean lines of the fuselage, there is an exceptional field of vision forward, down, and to the sides. The design gives a high measure of stability, allowing "hands off" flying for long periods, whilst the arrangement of the controls renders muscular effort negligible.

As a ship aeroplane *The Swift* is fitted with airbags for flotation in the event of a forced landing at sea, and with wheels automatically removable in the air to render such landings safe. It has a speed of 98 knots and a range of 300 nautical miles, with a climbing rate of 860ft. per minute. The cost is about £25,000, compared with something like £250,000 for a destroyer. One man only is required as "crew," and the cost per mile is 1s. 6d. Several foreign representatives expressed the view that it was the most formidable weapon of the future as its swiftness made it much superior to ordinary torpedo craft.

FREEMASONRY.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF ZETLAND LODGE.

London, February 10th.

Yesterday was a red-letter day in the annals of local Freemasonry, for it was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Warrant of Zetland Lodge, the Mother Lodge of the Colony. The occasion was celebrated by an Extraordinary Lodge of Emergency at 9 p.m., which was attended by 153 brethren from sister and visiting Lodges, and a substantial sum was subscribed to the Hongkong and South China Masonic Benevolent Fund Corporation. During the proceedings it was announced that Rt. Wor. Bro. T. F. Hough had resigned the District Grand Mastership, which he had held with such tact and ability for several years, and that the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, H.B.H. The Duke of Connaught, had been pleased to appoint Wor. Bro. P. H. Holyoak, D.D.G.M., to the vacancy thus created. The following were elected honorary members of Zetland Lodge:—Rt. W. Bro. P. H. Holyoak, D.G.M.; W. Bro. Claud Seyern, P.D.G.S.W.; W. Bro. F. Graham, P.D.G.S.W.; and W. Bro. W. Kent, P.D.G.H. Cordial fraternal congratulations and good wishes were extended to the W.M. (W. Bro. W. A. Eustace) and the officers and members of Zetland Lodge by the representatives of the District Grand Lodges of English and Scottish Masonry, by the W.M. of local English and Scottish Lodges, and by visiting brethren. The original programme had to be modified owing to the regretted absence, through ill-health, of Rt. Wor. Bro. Holyoak, who had intended to be present with the officers of District Grand Lodge.

It is interesting to recall that the charter or warrant of Zetland Lodge was granted on March 21st, 1846, and that the first meeting was held on June 24th of that year. The population of the Colony was small in those days, and it was often impossible to get sufficient office-bearers to carry on the Lodge; in fact, in 1849, it was suggested that the Lodge should be closed, because no qualified brother would accept the chair. This difficulty was overcome by Wor. Bro. Rawson, the Provincial Grand Master, who resided in Canton, being elected a member and, immediately afterwards, placed in the chair. For two years, at the cost of great trouble, inconvenience and expense this worthy brother came punctually and regularly from Canton to every meeting. At the end of his term of office he had the satisfaction of seeing Zetland Lodge firmly established. The first meetings were held in hired rooms, and in 1849 the minutes refer to meetings taking place in a house in Stanley Street. In 1853 a bungalow was built on the site now occupied by Freemasons' Hall. Eleven years later, increased accommodation being necessary, the existing building was erected, the opening taking place in October, 1865. Since those early struggling days the record of Zetland Lodge has been one of uninterrupted usefulness and prosperity. On the removal of the Royal Sussex Lodge from Canton to Shanghai in 1878 Zetland became the senior Lodge of the District. To-day there are no fewer than eight Craft Lodges in Hongkong, besides numerous Chapters, Mark Lodges, etc., embracing in their ranks members of every section of the community.

NEXT CAPITAL SHIPS.

PORTSMOUTH REPORT OF ADMIRALTY POLICY.

The Portsmouth correspondent of the *Naval and Military Record*, states that in all probability a start will be made this year in the Dockyard at that port with a capital ship that is to embody all the lessons of the war. She will carry the most perfect gun that can be made, will be practically invulnerable to torpedo and aeroplane attack, and will travel faster than any vessel now afloat. The men employed in building her will be under a pledge of honour and secrecy, the public will get no sight of her until she is complete, and extraordinary care will be taken to prevent the leakage of any information to the emissaries of foreign Governments.

BIG JOB FOR THE HOME CENSUS STAFF.

For the first time England will have a real employment record in this year's Census. Formerly it has been enough to state one's occupation in a rough-and-ready way; the new papers will demand an exact account of the particular branch of work done in any given trade, as well as the place of employment. In this way very elaborate statistics will be obtainable of the fluctuations of industry, as well as a record that will throw some light on the housing difficulty in relation to employment. To analyse the new records will be the biggest job ever tackled by the Census staff.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE PASSING OF THE EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, February 10th.

IRISH ROMANCE RECALLED. The newspapers have given full prominence to the sad and dramatic end of the career of Charles Stewart Parnell, which is recalled by the brief announcement of the death of his widow, at Brighton, at the age of 75. It is nearly 30 years since the country rang with the whole story of the Irish leader's passion for the beautiful Kitty O'Shea, wife of one of Parnell's followers who was Member of Parliament for Galway. As all the world knows, the scandal led to divorce, and the subsequent downfall of Parnell, the "uncrowned king of Ireland," as he was called in those days—not without reason, either.

Ever since that period the lady, whom Parnell married following the divorce, had lived in close retirement at Brighton with her daughter. Only once did her name come up again into prominence when she published a *Life of Parnell* some years ago. The book revealed in detail the whole tale of her relationship with the Irish leader, and was much criticised for laying bare the secrets of a man who is still referred to by those who knew him well as the proudest mortal who ever lived.

Mrs. Parnell will go down to posterity as one of the few women who made or marred the history of a country. It is within the mark to say that but for her influence on Parnell the course of Irish history would have been vastly different from what it has been since he died of a broken heart at the ruin of his ambition. Both Mrs. Parnell and her companion saw nobody and went nowhere, and they frequently moved from one house to another in the Brighton district. Their neighbours were scarcely aware of their existence. The door was never opened in response to the infrequent caller or messenger. Parnell had to be left on the doorstep. They hid themselves absolutely from the world.

MEDICAL EDUCATION. Doctors everywhere will be interested in a change of uncommon importance which has been made in medical education by four of the great London hospitals—St. Bartholomew's, the London University College, and St. Thomas's. They have established clinical units at their medical schools. The meaning of this departure is that the system by which students have hitherto gained experience by "walking" the hospitals is very considerably modified.

Generations of students have gained experience in the wards of London hospitals under the supervision of distinguished surgeons and physicians practising as specialists in the West End. The latter received no payment for their services; they looked for remuneration to the students they trained when these in later years sent them patients in need of specialist advice and treatment. Now, at the hospitals named students are to receive comparative training under a University-trained professor in the same way that they are trained in anatomy and physiology. Certain hospital wards will be allotted for the purpose. The professors, who are not to engage in private practice, will each receive £2,000 a year. The appointments will be tenable for five years.

By this system it is expected to attract only young men, thoroughly up-to-date, who could not hope to earn such income in private practice at the beginning of their careers. The idea is to obtain a succession of the most brilliant young men fresh from the schools as professors.

THE PASSING OF THE "GLOBE." A few days ago the *Plymouth Mercury*, established over 60 years ago as a daily paper, ceased publication. In a valedictory notice the proprietors stated that it had been incorporated with the *Western Morning News*. High cost of production, shortage of paper, and other difficulties only too well-known in the newspaper world to-day are responsible for the *Mercury's* disappearance as a separate publication. Something of the same kind is constantly happening in other parts of the country. The *Jungle* law of "survival of the fittest" is in full operation in the domain of journalism. The pity of it is that the "fittest" is not always the paper of the highest standard as judged by literary excellence and the sense of editorial independence and responsibility, but the paper with the biggest financial backing.

The provinces are not, however, singular in being the scene of these minor tragedies of post-war conditions. This week has seen the end of the *Globe*, the oldest, and for many years in the brave days of yore, one of London's foremost evening journals. Founded in 1863, it has ceased to come out as a separate publication, having been amalgamated with the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which in future will bear the title *Pall Mall Gazette and Globe*. But the identity of the older paper is lost, as has happened in the case of similar amalgamations, notably the *Morning Leader* absorbed by the *Daily News*, and the *St. James's Gazette* by the *Evening Standard*. To journalists such changes bring regret, for every paper that matters has a soul and personality all its own.

The *Globe* maintained a high literary style, and it enjoyed a large postal circulation among the clergy and landed interests of the country. It used, also, to be met with in the most out-of-the-way places on the Continent in railway stations and reading rooms. For some years past it has had difficulties of a financial nature, and the final blow to its fortunes was its suspension for ten days by persisting in a statement that Lord Kitchener had resigned. This was at a critical period of the war, and was an unforgivable sin.

Until about ten years ago, the *Globe* used to employ a messenger mounted on a pony to carry the reports of Parliament from Westminster to the office of the paper in the Strand. It was the last newspaper to do this, and the *Globe* boy on a cob was a familiar sight of an afternoon, when the Houses were in session, trotting in and out among the motor-cars and buses with his satchel filled with "copy"—an old-fashioned touch that carried one back for a hundred years. THE END OF E.P.D.

Mr. Chamberlain held out valiantly for the Excess Profits Duty, but opinion in the business world and the logic of facts proved too much for him. It was plainly evident that what the business people told him was true—that the tax was a stranglehold on industry; and, in addition, as a tax it could no longer be justified since it was ceasing to produce revenue. The Chancellor was, therefore, compelled to "shoot Niagara" and give way. The announcement was made at a public meeting at a public meeting at Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain took credit for making known his intention from the platform in advance of the Budget. This is a departure from precedent never previously resorted to, but then the peculiar nature of this tax is also without precedent.

The country has received the announcement with the liveliest satisfaction. The decision was not unexpected, but Mr. Chamberlain's action in departing from tradition and anticipating what would normally be a Budget pronouncement is appreciated by the business community. To use his own words, the heads of industry now know where they stand.

It is not necessary to enter into the reasons given by the Chancellor for dropping the E.P.D. The leaders of the Federation of British Industries take credit for the fact that they are precisely the reasons which they urged with great persistence on the Government since the Armistice was signed. Their only regret, they say, in a statement I have received, is that it has taken a serious industrial crisis to bring the authorities to see the force of the arguments put forward in the name and on behalf of the business world. There is gratification that Mr. Chamberlain does not propose to substitute an alternative tax for the discredited E.P.D. "We see our way," he said, "not merely not to renew the Excess Profits Duty, but not to impose any new tax in lieu of it, or to add to the existing taxes in order to make good the losses for the coming financial year, 1921-22."

Generally speaking, it may be said that the relief from this war-time impost that had reached the utmost limit of endurance will be a great stimulus to trade and industry, and enable hard-pressed heads of business undertakings to face the problems that still confront them with renewed hope and courage.

BRITISH FLOUR.

All over the country the farmers are attacking the Government for alleged breach of faith in the matter of wheat prices that were guaranteed early last year. The farmers cannot sell their wheat to the millers because the latter have more money than they require. In cases where money is urgently needed farmers are compelled to sell below the guaranteed price, in competition with foreign supplies, and hence the trouble. The Government are charged with "flooding the market with foreign wheat."

A particularly sore point with John Barleycorn is that millers are being required to use 5 per cent. of Chinese flour with British flour they make. But this is not unreasonable, seeing that the Government have a large stock of Chinese flour on hand and naturally insist on getting rid of it. Still, there are Government critics who are making political capital out of the situation.—H.B.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.

CABINET COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

Lord Birkenhead, speaking at the annual dinner of the City of London Solicitors' Company on February 8th at the Savoy Hotel, said that proposals for the reform of the House of Lords were under discussion. In the autumn of last year the Cabinet appointed a Committee whose duty it was to examine the various schemes which from time to time had been proposed with the object of reforming the House of Lords. That Committee would address itself to its task, and it would be its duty, when they were completed, to make a recommendation to the Cabinet as a whole. It was hoped that it might be possible to present such proposals to the Cabinet, and that it might be possible for the Cabinet in turn to present such proposals to Parliament in the coming Session, but he would be misleading his hearers if he concealed in any way the difficulty and complexity of this task, and did not persuade them to realize the time that must necessarily be consumed in bringing forward, in the first place, and recommending to Parliament, and, in the second place, to the country, proposals of so novel and contentious a character.

When he heard voices impeaching the constitution of the present House of Commons, and laying aspersions on the circumstances in which it came into being, he was tempted to remind them that a nation, like an individual, was a being of moods. The task which awaited the critics of the Government now was not to propose a prescription—that he understood was already done—but to persuade the patient when the moment arrived that the right doctor was prescribing the right prescription. When that process had been gone through, and not before, the Government would pick up their bags, and make way for other men.

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S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about April 20th.

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For JAPAN

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" ... sailing on or about 26th March.

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Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 20th Apr., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 6th May, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 31st May, at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said and Marseilles.

SADO MARU ... Wednesday, 6th Apr., at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 15th Apr., at 11 a.m.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 23rd Apr., at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 12th May, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Thursday, 24th March.

LIVERPOOL & Marseilles via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Monday, 28th Mar., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Apr., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

AKITA MARU ... Friday, 25th March.

SOUTH-AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU (sailing from Singapore) ... Wednesday, 11th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Tuesday, 29th March.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 24th March.

TOTTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 6th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Apr., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HEIJIN MARU (Kobe only) ... Tuesday, 22nd March.

NAGATO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd March.

KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 31st Mar., at 11 a.m.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 12th April.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 15th Apr., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to:- NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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FUTURE OF THE ARMY.

MR. CHURCHILL'S FAREWELL TO WAR OFFICE.

In bidding a formal "Good-bye" to the principal officers of the War Office in view of his appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Winston Churchill reviewed the achievements of the past two years, and proceeded:-

Of course, people will come along and ask, "How is it that when you had the Army in the melting-pot you did not make it on entirely different lines from the war and pre-war armies? How was it you did not develop entirely new views of the way in which military forces should be organised? Why have you not produced some brand-new mechanical development or military organisation based upon mechanical development or chemical development which will be adapted to the greatly-changed conditions of modern scientific war? Well, we have done a good deal in that respect, especially in the matter of research and discussion. But if we had stopped to make new model armies, to follow out and apply all sorts of very speculative theories, in those two years of which I am speaking, we never could have had the troops on the spot in the different theatres at the time when they were needed; and in looking for an ideal we should have failed in our duty to the country and to the British Empire.

Then we have carried through the greatest accretion of pay to officers and men which the British Army has ever received. It is true that the movement of prices has swallowed a large part of the great advance in pay; but we hope that that movement will be maintained, and in proportion as, in future years the movement of prices falls back, the Army will be conscious of an increasing sense of improvement in all its ranks, and thus the strain which is now so heavy on the officers and non-commissioned officers will tend continually to abate.

EDUCATION OF THE SOLDIER.

Then there is the Army Education scheme, with which General Harrington was so prominently connected, and which owes much of its detailed excellence to his personal care. That is a new feature of the Army; and although there are, as there probably would be, differences as to the exact character and scope of the education which should be imparted to the fighting soldier, in principle there should be no doubt that the permanent British Army must be an Army which does its best for the men who come into it, and gives them education and opportunity for fitting themselves for civil life which, when their career in the Army is over, should enable them to be at an advantage in securing industrial or other employment.

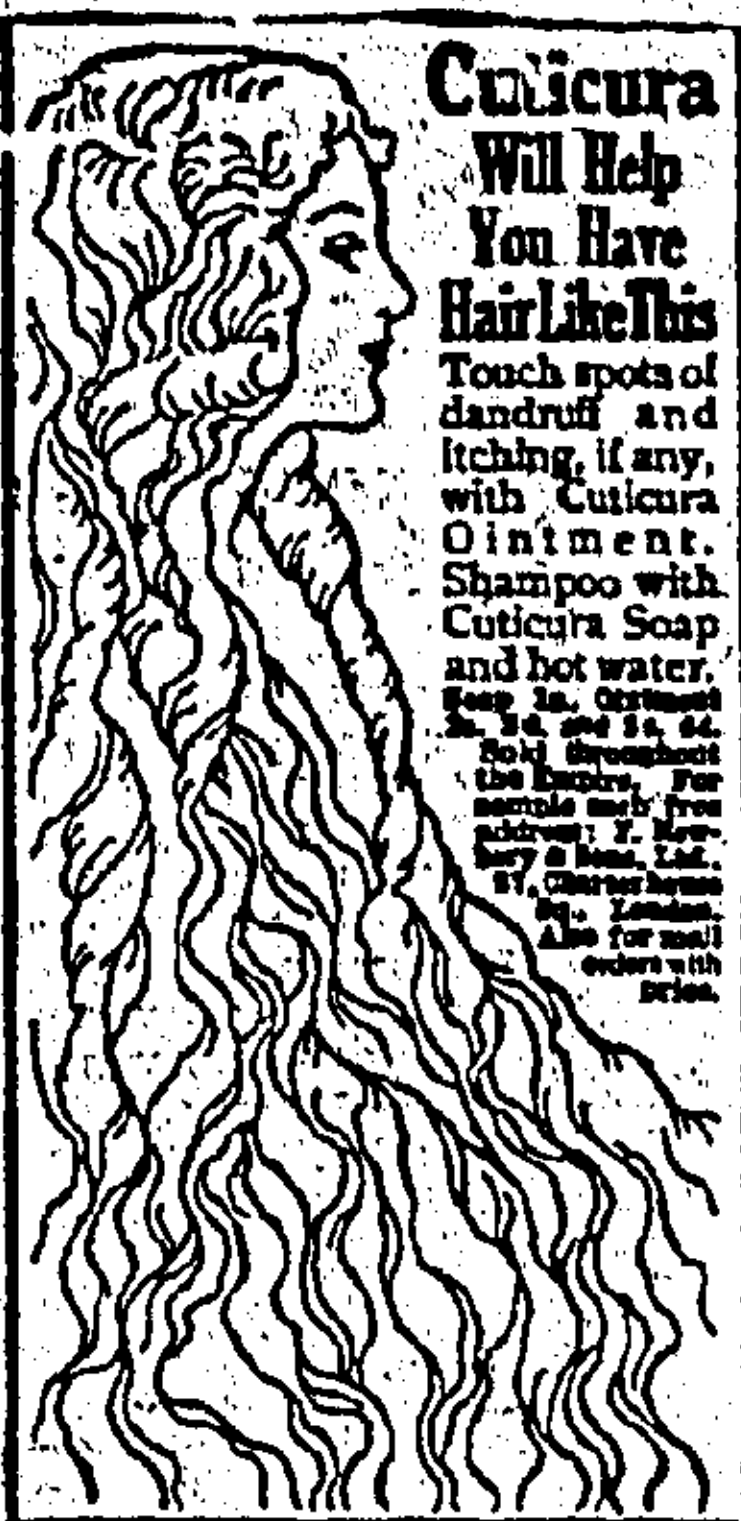
While I am mentioning General Harrington's work I ought not to overlook the great services to Army athletics from the system which he introduced and developed. There is no doubt whatever that sport in the Army stands very high at the present time, and not only the games and the sports, but those characteristics of sportsmen and of good sporting which behaviour are very much the minds of our young soldiers, and have proved a powerful stimulus to them during the first two impressionable years when they have been with the colours.

THE TERRITORIALS.

Then there is the Territorial Army. We decided to rebuild the Territorial Army; and when you think of the lack of immediate danger of a great war in which we rejoice at the present time, when you think of the exhaustion of all voluntary efforts which was demanded by the great struggle from which we have emerged, there certainly hardly could have been a more unpropitious time for launching a scheme for the Territorial Army. To Lord Peel and Lord Salisbury, and those who have worked with them, very great credit is due for the difficulties they have overcome. We may now say that in all probability we shall get very nearly 100,000 men by the end of the financial year. That means that the corner is turned. That means that the Territorial Army is going to be successfully re-established; and each accretion of men to its ranks will undoubtedly add to the economy of the Army. At present we have a permanent Staff appropriate to the full establishment, but we have only one-third of the establishment, and my hope is that you will succeed in the future in fitting to the permanent cadres and organisation by voluntary efforts the full number of those strong loyal elements in our country on whom the Territorial Force has hitherto depended.

Those are the main points which I thought I was entitled to place on record in reviewing and summing up our work together in the last two years. There are other things we have not yet been able to do, and no doubt there are many others which will occur to my right honourable friend who has so kindly come here this afternoon. Principal among these, it seems to me, is interior economy. I have never contended that the interior economy of the present Army could possibly reach that old high standard which had been obtained through so many years of careful, frugal, thrifty administration, and which is so dear to the hearts of Sir Charles Harris and Mr. Crosland. I have never contended that we had to meet an emergency and had I remained here during the next year, I had hoped to make that my principal task, when every establishment would be reviewed, and we could make strong efforts to get back to that very high standard of economy, by which I mean the relation of money to war power, which was undoubtedly achieved in the Old Army under the War Office before the war began.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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THERAPION No. 3

PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE.

We have not been able to form any of the reserves which are vital to the mobilisation of the Army. I pressed strongly upon the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the Adjutant-General and others concerned that, indispensable as are those reserves to an economical army system, yet we should give the Territorial Army the first chance, and not quiver its pitch or confuse its recruiting effort by coming out with demands upon the limited military market for either the Reserves of the Regular Army or the reorganisation of the Militia or Special Reserve. And I think we have been right up to now in that. But at the same time one cannot leave the War Office without feeling that as long as the British Army is unprovided with its necessary Reserves it is not a homogeneous or effective instrument, and those economies arising from reductions in the number of men serving with the colours which certainly one cannot carry out fully until the Reserve system has been more thoroughly advanced than is at the present time the case.

As far as economy is concerned in its broad aspects, the main cause of the extra expense to the British Army is the extra commitments which have been placed upon us by the Supreme Council of the Allies. We have undertaken to maintain troops on the Rhine and at Constantinople, to execute mandates for Palestine and Mesopotamia; and the great additional expenses on Army Estimates is due to that. A large portion of that will in the near future fall to my responsibility. I have been entrusted with the formation and conduct of this new Middle Eastern Department, and I propose, when the machinery is set up, when I am properly equipped—as I am not now—in a few months' time, to come forward to the House of Commons, and by a vote for which I shall take responsibility and bear the burden I propose to relieve the Army votes of the vague, indefinite, and formidable charges with which they are at the present moment burdened in consequence of these extraordinary and novel commitments. My hope is that I may not only lighten your burdens, but the burdens of the taxpayer by reducing these commitments, and by bringing these regions into a less extravagant condition than is now the case.

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HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TROPIC" ... Wed., 23rd Mar., 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI & THINGAU via SWATOW ... "CHOYANG" ... Wed., 23rd Mar., Noon.
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Thurs., 24th Mar., 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" ... Thurs., 24th Mar., D'light.
SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Sat., 25th Mar., Noon.
SEBASTIAN & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Sat., 25th Mar., 3 p.m.
KOBÉ via SHANGHAI ... "KWAISANG" ... Tues., 29th Mar., D'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamer proceed via Rangoon and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

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TIEN-TSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, Mar. 26th, 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

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GENERAL MANAGERS

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	2nd March.
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	12th April.
S.S. "GLENGLYLE"	28th April.

HOMWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "GLENARIFFE"	30th Mar.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

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No. 2, Bunko, Kobe.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 20th.
Chongra, Chinese str., 558 tons, Capt. Fletcher, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Hing Lee & Co.
Elpenor, British str., 4,894 tons, Capt. W. K. Wallace, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Heijun Maru, Japanese str., 4,363 tons, Capt. K. Kamaguchi, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Indien, Danish str., 3,385 tons, Capt. H. Jacobson, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Thoresen & Co.
Kohsu Maru, Japanese str., 2,061 tons, N. Kuroki, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Kunming, Chinese str., 1,742 tons, Capt. E. B. Hansen, from Canton, with a general cargo.—O.M.S.N. Co.
Tama Maru, Japanese str., 1,835 tons, Capt. Y. Yano, from Mito, with coal.—M.B.K.
Treva, British str., 2,873 tons, Capt. C. G. Cole, from Singapore, in ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
 March 21st.
Chefco, Chinese str., 649 tons, Capt. Wilks, from Saigon, with rice.—Chinese.
Haitan, British str., 1,123 tons, Capt. E. Jones, from Singapore and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Man Wing.
Haiyang, British str., 1,363 tons, Capt. Walker, from Saigon, with rice.—J.C.J.L.
Phoenicia, British str., 1,063 tons, Capt. D. T. Lewis, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo.—Wo Fat Shing.
Siniferop, Russian str., 1,463 tons, Capt. Steinberg, from Hongay, with coal.—Order.
Summing, British str., 1,760 tons, Capt. H. A. Wavell, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tjilutjup, Dutch str., 3,886 tons, from Sourabaya, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.
Yuen Song, British str., 1,195 tons, Capt. J. McAnish, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

March 21st.
Choyang, for Canton.
Chuan, for Shanghai.
Coaxer, for Shanghai.
Duramont, for Haiphong.
Eastern, for Moji.
Elpenor, for Shanghai.
Empress of Japan, for Shanghai.
Haimun, for Hoihow.
Heijun Maru, for Kobe.
Huach Ping, for Shanghai.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Indien, for Shanghai.
Lake Gilpen, for Shanghai.
Ningpo, for Tientsin.
Odoro Maru, for Bangkok.
Summing, for Canton.
Tai Sze Ma, for Hoihow.
Taiyuan, for Manila.
Tzitarom, for Yokohama.
West Huichow, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *Elpenor*, March 21st.—Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Blackburn.
 DEPARTURES.
 Per s.s. *Siberia Maru*, on March 20th: Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Auner, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ando, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Benedum, Mr. E. G. Brown, Mr. R. Bell, Dr. and Mrs. Bower, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Burwell, Mr. P. W. Bakeman, Miss E. Bates, Mr. J. H. Boylan, Mr. J. L. Brough, Dr. A. C. Bryson, Mr. E. Crawford, Mr. F. H. Crookley, Mr. E. J. Darras, Mr. F. A. Dickoff, Mr. D. Dodge, Mr. W. H. Daub, Mr. A. David, Mrs. M. E. Fraser, Mr. M. H. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. C. Henriques, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. C. W. Hendry, Mr. M. A. Hudson, Capt. L. Harvey, Miss Bell-Irving, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kenney, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Kent, Madame Keeler, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Kellogg, Miss Leask, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Leife, Mr. A. Little, Mr. A. Little, Jr., Mr. P. E. Medina, Mr. J. Maylin, Mr. J. McLaughlin, Mrs. J. A. McCall, Mrs. J. C. Moore, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. W. B. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. M. Biley, Mr. E. T. Ryder, Mr. F. G. Bowe, Mr. H. W. Ramsay, Mr. W. O. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Steinel, Mr. and Mrs. R. Strickler, Mrs. B. C. E. Seymour, Mr. F. A. Schab, Mr. A. Scellier, Mrs. M. F. Sanders, Miss Tomlin, Mr. G. C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Windsor, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Ward, Mrs. E. P. Welford, Mrs. P. T. Walsh, Miss G. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wettengel, Miss E. Walker, Mr. J. Wyer, Miss M. F. Wilson, Mr. B. Zeveryn, Miss G. Zeveryn, Mr. W. C. Bober, Mr. A. Chanche, Mr. K. Nose, Mr. J. Catuidos, Mr. F. Gonzalez, Mr. E. Magalang, Mr. A. Rivera, Mr. D. Tirador.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Agapenor (Blue Funnel), due April 17th.
Akita Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due March 24th.
Albatross (Blue Funnel), due March 24th.
Awa Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due April 24th.
Bowen Castle (Barber line), Dodwell & Co., agents, from New York, due May 12th.
Benavon (Ben line), due March 24th.
Dodarella (Admiral line), from Saigon, due about April 5th.
Coazet (Admiral line), from Portland Ore, due about April 5th.
Cronquist (Admiral line), from Seattle, Wash., due about April 5th.
Euryades (Blue Funnel), due April 30th.
Heclor (Blue Funnel), due May 4th.
Tyo Maru (N.Y.K. European), from London, due April 14th.
Kamakura Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due April 10th.
Lake Onawa (Admiral line), from Saigon, due about March 25th.
Muroran Maru (N.Y.K.), due from Japan, on March 25th.
Mahebo (Blue Funnel), due May 8th.
Nagato Maru (N.Y.K.), from Europe, due March 22nd.
Purrrus (Blue Funnel line), due April 2nd.
Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due April 10th.
Torilla (B.I. & A.L.), due March 23rd.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Euryades* left Singapore for this port on the 19th inst., and is due here on the 25th inst.
 The P. & O. s.s. *Delta* arrived at London on March 15th.
 The T.K.K. s.s. *Anjo Maru*, sailed for South America, via the usual ports, at 5.30 p.m., on March 18th.

SAN FRANCISCO'S PORT CHARGES.

NEW TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. John H. McCallum, President of the California State Board of Harbour Commissioners, says that San Francisco has the lowest port charges of any large Harbour in North America. Trans-Pacific and intercoastal steamship lines have just consummated traffic arrangements whereby Oriental shippers may ship their commodities destined to the Atlantic Coast of the United States through the port of San Francisco at the same rates as are obtainable by direct steamers from the Orient to New York via the Panama or Suez Canals. This will give shippers in the Far East the benefit of the entire United States as a market for their goods. The arrangement will permit shippers to divert all or any portion of a shipment, hitherto to New York, at San Francisco in case sales are made in Pacific and Western territory. Where shipments are warehoused in bond at San Francisco for a period not exceeding eighteen months, a special import tariff has been established by the intercoastal lines which will permit such business to move to Atlantic Coast ports at rates considerably below the transcontinental import rates. This, in a measure, has the effect of making San Francisco what might be termed a free port. Imports will quickly recognize the pronounced advantage that such an arrangement means to San Francisco, as they are now placed in a position where they can tell their Oriental connections that they are able to act as distributing agents for practically the entire United States.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 21st at 11.05.—Pressure has increased considerably at Weihaiwei and moderately at Foochow. Changes since yesterday are small at other reporting stations.

The depression has probably passed to N.E. Japan.

Pressure is now highest over N. China. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.09 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.70 inches against an average of 4.94 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	Light variable winds, generally cloudy, fog later.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks	The same as Hongkong and Lamooks No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	E. to S.E. winds, moderate.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 21st

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.79	29.71	29.80
Temperature	78	72	79
Humidity	69	70	75
Wind Direction	NW	West	South
Force	2	1	2
Weather	b	o	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 20th... 79
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 21st... 71

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

HONGKONG TIMES FOR MARCH.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
March 22nd	6.26 a.m.	6.36 p.m.
March 23rd	6.25 a.m.	6.38 p.m.
March 24th	6.24 a.m.	6.38 p.m.
March 25th	6.23 a.m.	6.38 p.m.
March 26th	6.22 a.m.	6.37 p.m.
March 27th	6.21 a.m.	6.37 p.m.
March 28th	6.21 a.m.	6.37 p.m.
March 29th	6.20 a.m.	6.37 p.m.
March 30th	6.19 a.m.	6.38 p.m.
March 31st	6.17 a.m.	6.38 p.m.
April 1st	6.16 a.m.	6.38 p.m.

T. F. OLAKSON,
 Director,
 Royal Observatory.

HONGKONG TIME SIGNALS.

The Time Ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.
 The Ball is hoisted half mast, as the 15th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time it will be lowered at 5 minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.
 Should the Time Ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the Storm Signal mast.
 Time Signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8.50 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 84th of each minute.
 The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours East of Greenwich).

CP O S

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe & Yokohama

Steamer	From	Due
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Mar. 22	Apr. 12
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 31	Apr. 15
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 7	May 1
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Apr. 28	May 18
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 17	June 7
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	May 25	June 13
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	June 14	July 6
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 23	July 11
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	July 7	July 28
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 21	Aug. 8
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 18	Sept. 5

Passengers to Europe and America are advised to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. The conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or cable for all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal to Liverpool, London & Glasgow. Passengers enquiring all such reservations will be issued here.

For Fare and other information please apply to
HONGKONG OFFICE
 Telephone 747. Cable address: GACANPAO
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Incorporated in U.S.A.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING" 15,000 Tons	S.S. "NILE" 11,000 Tons	S.S. "CHINA" 10,200 Tons
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SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO
 via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA" May 18th	S.S. "NANKING" March 30th	S.S. "NILE" April 21st
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SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" March 22nd

SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA" April 30th	S.S. "NILE" April 3rd
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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURBRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,
 PRINCE'S BUILDING, 105 HONG KONG STREET,
 TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.
 No. 1934. No. 2161.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU
 AMERICAN SINE AMERS

"COLOMBIA" ...	Wednesday, March 31st
"VENEZUELA" ...	Wednesday, April 20th
"GOLDEN STATE" ...	About Monday, April 25th

PANAMA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

Regular bi-monthly sailings from San Francisco for Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only.

For SHANGHAI

For SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Suez, Marseilles, Barcelona, the Cape, Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 Telephone 141. Cable Address "BOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong. 36

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN

"HWAH PING" April 9th

"VICTORIA" April 29th

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD., Agents, 115, Cross Street, Road Central.

VETARZO

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1920.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU
 "THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
THRYO MARU	25,000	April 3rd
SHINTO MARU	25,000	April 27th
FRBSIA MARU	25,000	May 14th
KORRA MARU	25,000	May 25th
SIBERIA MARU	25,000	June 10th

† Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki. ‡ Omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAG, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE
 THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
HAYO MARU	15,000	April 9th
SHITO MARU	14,000	May 1st
TOKUYO MARU	15,000	June 10th
RAKUYO MARU	17,000	July 11th

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER,
 King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2376.
 Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. R. GRIFFITH, LTD.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,

1st Floor, Hotel Mansions Telephone 2507

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE and BELAWAN-DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

'BLUE FUNNEL' LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(KELLMAN & BUCKHALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"LAERTES" ...	27th Mar
"KANDAHAR" ...	3th Apr
"CITY OF DUNKIRK" ...	20th Apr

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG
 HONGKONG and CANTON

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

(TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE)

Operating United States Shipping Board Steamers

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CAL., U.S.A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
s.s. "WEST HIKKA"	1st April	s.s. "WEST HIKKA"	3rd April
s.s. "WEST HIXTON"	1st May	s.s. "WEST HIXTON"	3rd May

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. ports. Shipside connection with Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Telephone 1092.

OHAS E. RICHARDSON,
 General Agent for South China,
 Prince's Buildings, Chater Road.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DARAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, FORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at OALOUTIA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "VIGO" ... 4th April.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
TIENHSIN...	"NINGPO"...	On 22nd March, D'light.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"...	On 22nd March, 10 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LIAN"...	On 22nd March, Noon.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"HINKIANG"...	On 22nd March, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"PEAN"...	On 23rd March, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"...	On 24th March, Noon.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"YINGCHOW"...	On 27th March, D'light.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIFONG"...	On 2nd April, 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore | THURSDAY, Mar. 24th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILOONG" ... Capt. W. Comper | TUESDAY, Mar. 22th, at 12 Noon.

Calling at Swatow for Passengers Only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" ... 11,000	On or about 4th April
	"ANDRE LEON" ... 20,000	On or about 27th April
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUZ, FORT SAID	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	On or about 28th March
	"NOHILI" ... 10,000	On or about 14th April

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSCH,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHYLOW, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING

[NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,000	26th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NANERIN"	7,000	5th Apr.	do.
"DUNERA"	5,414	14th Apr.	Sydney, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	9,000	15th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOTAN"	7,000	26th Apr.	do.
"DILWARA"	5,400	8th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"NAGAYA"	7,100	15th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,348	10th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	24th June	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA" | 8,955 | 24th Mar. | Calcutta via S'pore, P'ang & Rangoon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	9th April	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"KANOWNA"	7,000	2nd May	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TORILLA"	5,300	22nd Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
"SUDAN"	6,698	29th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DUNERA"	5,400	30th Mar.	Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the portion of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be accepted at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the date of the receipt hereafter which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the date have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbills, etc., apply to
"MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd March.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Thursday, 14th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KARADO MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th April.

"INDUS MARU" ... Sunday, 10th April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Friday, 1st April.

Excellent accommodation for 1st and 3rd class passengers.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA.

Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service, including 4th intermediate ports in Japan, taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Friday, 8th April.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Panama, Panama and Ocean Ports.

ONE STEAMER ... Beginning of April.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"OCEAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd March.

Taking Cargo to P'isco, Panama Zone & Oahu.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

"KOSHO MARU" ... Monday, 21st March.

"BOURAYAMA MARU" ... Monday, 28th March.

KEHLUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KOSHO MARU" ... Friday, 25th Mar.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

Y. YAMADA, Manager, No. 1 Queen's Building. [80]

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Dep. Hongkong for Australia

Hampden Steamer to Australia.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Medicated Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australia, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For Freight, and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [83]



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH.
(Calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S. "WENATCHEE"	...	Sailing May 14th
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	...	Sailing June 18th
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	...	Sailing July 25th
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	...	Sailing Aug. 30th

Information regarding rates, accommodation etc., Apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [66]



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)
"WHEATLAND MONTANA" Freight Only... About March 27th.
"CROSSEYS" do. About April 21st.

"CROSSEYS" For MANILA

April 9th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"MONTAGUE" Freight Only... About April 26th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

GLYMONT ... For SINGAPORE ... Mar. 30th.

CADARETTA ... April 10th.

LAKE FARRAR ... April 20th.

LAKE ONAWA ... May 19th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add.: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 & 2478. [43]

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

WM. HY. WEBB, ... April and.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE AGENTS
1477 & 2478. Hotel Mansions.

[178]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

"Eurana" ... 28th March

To SAN FRANCISCO (via) MANILA

To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

"West Iris" ... 28th March

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3002. [451]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Nagata Maru	22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	Yankee	22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	Yankee	23rd inst.
STRAITS	Yankee	23rd inst.
JAPAN	Yankee	24th inst.
STRAITS	Yankee	25th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Bangkok	Chuan	Tuesday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Straits and Bangkok	Chuan	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Nanking	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, and North China	Wing Shing	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Japan	Heijun Maru	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Salon, Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL	Talmon	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Japan	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan	Kashio Maru	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Wuchow	Kashio	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Hohow	Chong Yu	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Pembroke	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan	Elpenor	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, U.S.A. Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Colombia	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Tuapao	Wednesday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tuapao	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chong Yu	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fookow	Hai Hong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Summing	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kuon King	Thursday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE

"NINGOHOW"	5TH APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"THESEUS"	19TH APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ATREUS"	19TH APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"ELPENOR"	26TH APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PYRRHUS"	3RD MAY London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"TELAMON"	22ND MAR. Havre & Liverpool.
"KT. OF THE GARTER"	28TH MAR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"IDOMENEUS"	19TH APR. Havre & Liverpool.
"AJAX"	19TH APR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"TYNDAREUS"	6TH APR.
"PROTESILAUS"	4TH MAY Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TEUCER"	25TH MAY

NEW YORK SERVICE

"LAERTES"	27TH MAR. via Suez.
"IDOMENEUS"	13TH APR. for Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	3RD MAY, for London.
"ANCHISES"	21ST JUNE for London.
"TEIRESIAS"	7TH JULY for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK.)

Capital	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U.S. \$1,489,000
HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
BRANCH:	SAN FRANCISCO.
Head Office for the Orient,	SHANGHAI.
BRANCHES:	OANTON HANKOW MANILA TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA PEKING SINGAPORE	D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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Documents translated from or into Classical
Colloquial Chinese.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office—6, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hankow Branch—Panoff Building.DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING
SERVICE PROMPT.CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits
bear Interest at Rates, 4 per cent, 4 per
cent, 5 per cent respectively.
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will
be welcome.
J. USANG LY, Manager.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

COMMERCIAL OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON	March 22nd
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	100/10
Bank Bills, on demand	100/10
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	100/10
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	100/10
Credit, at 4 months sight	100/10
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	100/10
Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	100/10
Credit, at 4 months sight	100/10
New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	100/10
Credit, at 60 days sight	100/10
Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	100/10
Bank Bills, on demand	100/10
Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	100/10
Bank Bills, on demand	100/10
Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	100/10
Private, 30 days sight	100/10
Yokohama—On demand	100/10
On Manila—On demand—Pesos	100/10
On Singapore—On demand	100/10
On Batavia—On demand	100/10
On Haiphong—On demand	100/10
On Saigon—On demand	100/10
On Hongkong—On demand	100/10
Sovereigns Bank's Buying Rate	\$1.15
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per oz.	\$31.80
Bar Silver per oz.	33 1/2
Hongkong 100 cents place	\$0.10 Premium.
Hongkong 30	0.00 Discount.
Canton 30	13.50
Canton 10	0.00

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,279,800.00

Reserve Funds ... 7,796,023.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... \$2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, February 23rd 1921.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000

Paid Up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 60,000,000

Deposits ... Frs. 855,000,000

The Chinese Government Owns one-third of the Capital.

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... André Berthelot

General Manager ... A. J. Pernotti

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:	Yunnan	Yunnan
Lyon	Hankow	Vladivostok
Manille	Hanoi	Fochoo
Peking	Singapore	Swatow
Shanghai	Canton	Yokohama
Tientsin	Beigon	Moukden
Hankow	Hankow	Antwerp
New York	London	Phom-Panh
Bordeaux	Tientsin	
Dunkersque	Batavia	

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avance-ment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

IN SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

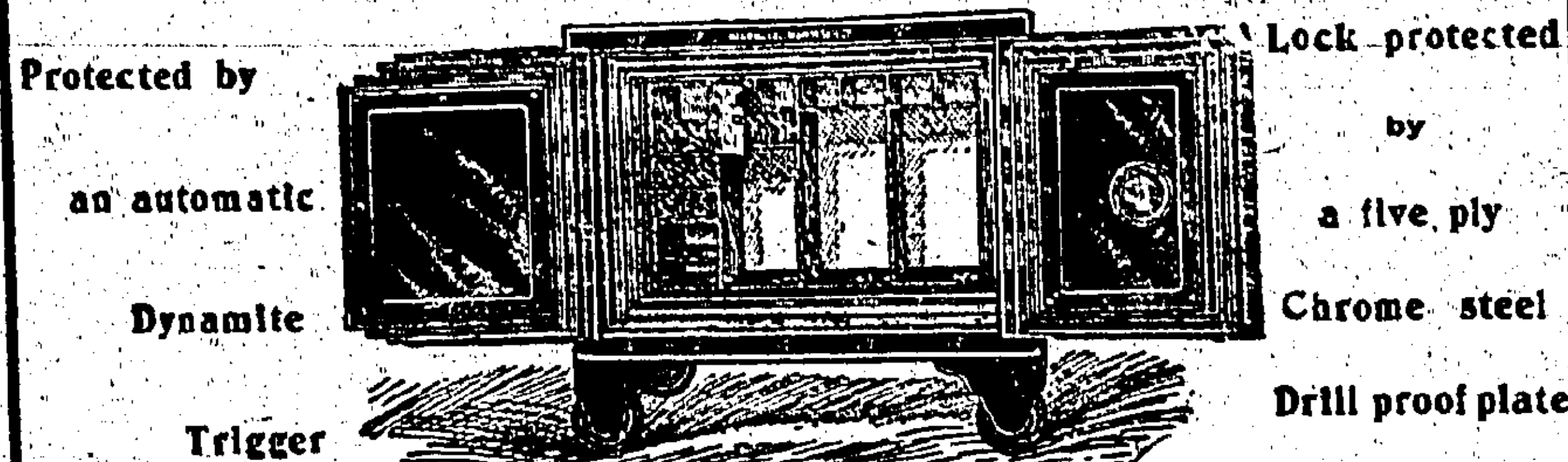
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MONTAGNIER, Manager.

Hongkong, January 20th 1921.

PROOF AGAINST ALL-FIRE

BANDITS BURGLARS



HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.

LATEST IMPROVED FIREPROOF SAFES

Patent Fireproofing Composition

Unequalled in the World to-day

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds ... \$2,500,000

Sterling ... \$21,500,000

Silver ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., Chairman.

G. M. DONWELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.

A. S. GUTHRIE, Esq., Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. J. Johnston, W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Hon. Mr. J. Johnston, J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager: A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARKER, Esq.

Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARB'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, February 26th, 1921.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN, CHINA).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... 45,000,000

Reserve Funds ... 9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karsen, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Fusan, Shinghai, Taichu, Tientsin, Takow, Tamsui, Tohym, Aka.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fookow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARB'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Islands, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, September 1st, 1920.

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD. THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CHINA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:

St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors

Mr. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager ... Mr. L. S. HOLM.

Asst. Manager ... Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager ... Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent, 4 per cent, and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. B. HOLM, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—

No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG

Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND ... 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Pong Wai Tze, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Khoo Son, Mr. Kan Yung Po.

Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kung.

Mr. Fung Ping Shat, Mr. Wong Yung Tung.

Mr. P. H. Kwoh, Mr. Chan Ching Bak.

Mr. Ng Chang Lak, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Yung Po.

Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tze Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES—

LONDON NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO

SHANGHAI KOBÉ SAIGON

HONGKONG SINGAPORE PENANG

TIENTSIN HANKOW BATAVIA

MANILA SOERABAYA

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum, on Savings Accounts 3 per cent, per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per annum.

KAN YUNG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, PARIS.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid up Capital ... Frs. 63,000,000.00

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 69,567,208.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon

Batavia Bangkok Madras Shanghai

Bombay Calcutta Cebu Hongkong

Colon Colombo Hankow New York

Deli Kanchi Penang

Galle Kotsa Bharu Port Louis (Mauritius).

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARROT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920.

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